Chicago Weekly Press and Tribune.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858. VOL. XII. NO. 31.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE

PUBLISHES

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

BY

PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.

Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo Smith's Bank.

PROPRIETORS.

John L. Scripps, William Bross, Barton W. Spears | Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Illinois.

THE JONESBORO DEBATE.

We publish this morning the third public debate between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas. Perhaps the most striking feature presented is found in the fact that Mr. Lincoln came forward with a new and powerful argument suited to the progress of the discussion begun at Ottawa and continued at Freeport, while Douglas simply rehearsed his old stereotyped harangue. This is the difference between the statesman and the mountebank. Excepting a small portion of his concluding half hour, we can pick out the whole of Mr. Douglas' part in the Jonesboro debate from his speeches at Ottawa and Joliet. Yet this is the man who thinks Lincoln's speech before the Republican State Convention was "carefully prepared and committed to memory!" …

… ground that he is in favor of the enactment by Congress of a slave-code for the Territories. Neither Mr. Douglas nor his northern organs will deny the allegation.

A federal slave-code for the Territories is then, in reality, one of the most prominent issues of the canvass in Illinois. Mr. Douglas, by his Southern organs, is fully committed to it. His own silence and the silence of his home organs on the subject is strongly corroborative of the fact. He cannot escape the issue in the present campaign. It has been forced upon us by himself and his organs, although its intrusion into the canvass is evidently not in accordance with his original programme. But Lincoln cornered him so effectually at Freeport that he was forced to announce his theory of "local police regulations," while his supporters at the South are compelled to announce a federal slave code as the remedy, in order to maintain their consistency at home. Thus, through Douglas and his organs, we learn the next step of the ultra propagandists in carrying out their scheme of Africanizing the continent. Thus is it demonstrated to the people of Illinois, that if they re-elect Douglas to the Senate, one of his first acts will be to assist in the passage of a federal slave code for the Territories.

It is curious and instructive to observe how extremes in politics meet. Mr. Calhoun set out with exalting state sovereignty above federal control. He denied the right of Congress to keep slavery out of Territories of which the Sovereign States were joint owners. His disciple, Mr. Douglas, who took up and carried his theories into execution, upon the hypothesis that he was simply establishing popular sovereignty in the Territories, now stands before the nation committed to the most intense federalism—the interven- …

Great Debate Between Lincoln and Douglas at Jonesboro.

FOURTEEN HUNDRED PERSONS PRESENT.

DOUGLAS REHEARSES THE SAME OLD SPEECH.

He "Comes to His Milk" Voluntarily, and Old Abe takes what he has to Spare.

Lincoln Pulverizes his Freeport Answers on the Dred Scott Decision.

Douglas Impeaches the Democracy of His Friends Thompson Campbell and R. S. Molony.

Was he Drunk when he made his Joliet Speech or was he only "Playful"?

Concluding Speeches by Hon. "For-God's-Sake Linder" and Hon. John Dougherty.

Verbatim Report of Douglas' Speech, Lincoln's Reply and Douglas' Rejoinder.

Egypt took the promised novelty of Douglas "bringing Old Abe to his milk," very coolly, considering the dog day temperature that prevails down that way. Until ten o'clock on Wednesday the only evidence of the third great debate, in old Jonesboro, was a procession calling itself the Johnson County delegation, consisting of two yoke of steers and a banner inscribed "Stephen A. Douglas," turned bottom upwards. Nothing else unusual transpired during the forenoon until the arrival of two special trains—one from Centralia and the other from Cairo—which came in about the same time. The former consisted of four cars filled with attendants on the State Fair. The latter brought Mr. Douglas, his brass cannon and a band of music from some unknown point, and five or six car loads of passengers from Cairo, Mound …

[illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858

Republican Nominations.

For U. S. Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

Judge Trumbull will address the people at the following times and places during the canvass.

Mr. Lincoln's Appointments.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places.

Jackson Grimshaw,

Republican candidate for Congress in the 5th District, will speak at the following places and times.

The Hon. J. C. Davis, Democratic candidate for Congress, and the Hon. I. N. Morris, candidate for Congress, are invited to take part in the discussion.

THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE CAMPAIGN

DEBATE BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS AT CHARLESTON.

Twelve to Fifteen Thousand Persons Present.

LINCOLN TOMAHAWKS HIS ANTAGONIST WITH THE TOOMBS BILL.

Great Rout of the Douglasites in the Seventh District.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING,

Grand Demonstration of the Republican Girls of Charleston

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Saturday last was a day to be remembered in the counties of Coles, Edgar, Cumberland, Clark, Champaign, Vermillion, etc.—Eastern Illinois. According to announcement the fourth great debate between Lincoln and Douglas was "pitched" in the city of Charleston at the date before-mentioned, and we risk nothing in saying the joint demonstration eclipsed all previous political turn outs in the central portion of the State. Ottawa and Freeport must try again, for while the latter perhaps brought a few more listeners to the debate, both together could not have made so imposing a display of the electors of a great campaign.

On Friday evening the hotels in the town were already crowded to excess, and the streets were hung with national flags, banners, and all manner of artistic devices which could be pressed into political service. Early on Saturday morning the town began to fill up with delegations and teams from the adjoining precincts and the surrounding counties. A special train from Indiana brought eleven car loads of interested lookers on from that State. People came on horseback and muleback, in wagons, in freight trains and on foot—some with badges and some with banners, some with black diggers and some without.

turde to abuse the power thus confided to the people of a Territory. For these reasons, all allusion was omitted to the fact of whether there was or was not a clause compelling submission; but it was taken for granted that the constitution would be submitted to the people, whether the law compelled it or not. And now I will read from the report made by me as chairman of the committee at the time that the Toombs bill was reported back. I reported back the substitute, but, as I have said, it contained several clauses which I voted against in committee, but being overruled, I, as chairman, reported back all those [illegible] and the main point [illegible] overruled in, was the question of [illegible]. In the written report containing [the Toombs] bill, I said:

"In the opinion of your committee, whenever a constitution shall be formed in any Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, justice, the genius of our institutions, the whole theory of our republican system imperatively demands that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and their will embodied in that fundamental law, without fraud or violence, or intimidation, or any other improper or unlawful influence, and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States."

Then you find that the committee took it for granted that under that bill the constitution was to be submitted to the people whether the bill was silent on the subject or not. Now, suppose I had reported it silent on the subject, following the example of Washington and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Adams, and Jackson, and Harrison, Tyler, and Polk, and Fillmore, and Pierce, would that fact have been evidence of a conspiracy to put a constitution on the people against their will?

A Voice—"No, sir."

Judge Douglas—If the charge be true that Mr. Lincoln makes against me, it is true against Millard Fillmore—true against Zachary Taylor, true against every Whig President as well as against every Democratic President. It is true against Henry Clay, who had been in the Senate and in the House for fifteen years, and advocated these very bills. No one of them ever contained a clause compelling submission to the people. Now are Messrs. Lincoln and Trumbull prepared to charge upon all these eminent men from the beginning of the government down to this day, that the absence of a provision compelling submission is evidence of a corrupt design to force a Constitution on an unwilling people? I ask you to reflect on these things, for I tell you there is a conspiracy to carry an election by slander and not by fair means. Mr. Lincoln's speech this day is conclusive evidence of the fact. He devotes the entire time to an issue between me and Trumbull, and not a word on the politics of the day. Are you going to elect Trumbull's colleague on an issue between Trumbull and me? I thought I was running against Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] I thought Mr. Lincoln intended to be my opponent. I thought Mr. Lincoln was discussing the public questions of the day with me. I thought he challenged me to such a discussion, and it turns out that his only hope is that he is going to ride into office on Trumbull's back, and Trumbull is going to carry him by falsehood into office. Now, I will pursue this subject a little further. As I said before, the remainder of the record proves that Trumbull's charge is false, that the Toombs bill originally required the constitution to be submitted to the people. The printed copy he shows declares that it required the land clauses, not the constitution, to be submitted; but taking it for granted that the people would order an election. But there was no clause in the Toombs bill requiring the submission of the constitution to be submitted. Trumbull knew it at the time, because his speech made at the time of the passage of the bill disclosed the fact that he knew it was silent on the subject. Trumbull went down to Alton and made a second speech, and brought forward new evidence. What was the new evidence? The Chicago Times took up Trumbull's Chicago speech, and compared it with the record, and proved all that part to be false declaring that the original bill required submission to the people. Trumbull saw that he was caught and exposed in his falsehood. He went right to Alton, and under the very walls of the Illinois Penitentiary, made a new speech, in which he predicated his assault on me on the allegation that I put into the bill a clause, and had it voted in, a clause which prohibited the convention from submitting the constitution to the people. And he quoted what he pretended to be that clause—the clause which he quoted in his Alton speech, and which he has published and circulated broadcast all over the State as evidence that the Toombs bill as amended by me and passed, contained these words which I will read: "And until the complete execution of this act, no other election shall be held in said Territory." Trumbull said that the object of preventing any other election in said Territory by these words was to prevent the constitution from being submitted to the people by the convention. [illegible] Now I will show you that when Trumbull made that statement at Alton he knew it to be untrue. [illegible] Trumbull's speech in the Senate on the Toombs bill, the day it passed. There he said: "There is nothing said in this bill, so far as I have discovered, about submitting the constitution which is to be framed to the people for their sanction or rejection." Thus [illegible] Trumbull said in the Senate, when that bill was pending, that it was silent on the subject of submission, and that there was nothing in it one way or the other on [illegible]. In his Alton speech he says [illegible] preventing submission to the people, and that I put it in. Thus [illegible] slander at Alton [illegible] his own speech as reported in the Congressional Globe, in the Senate of the United States, when the Toombs bill passed. Now what do you think of a man that will thus shift and make false charges and falsify the record to prove them? Now, in the next place, I will show you that the clause which Trumbull says was put in the bill on my motion, was never put in at all, and was stricken from the report of the committee, and a substitute on my own motion put in its place. Sir, I call your attention to the Congressional Globe, page 795. Douglas said: "I have an amendment to offer from the Committee on Territories. On page 8, section 11, strike out the words, 'until the complete execution of the act, no other election shall be held in said Territory,' and insert the amendment which I hold in my hand." Thus you see that I moved to strike out the very words that Trumbull said were put in, and they never were put in at all—but merely reported [illegible] the Committee overruling me [illegible], and stricken out in the Senate on my motion and another clause put in its place.

On the same page you find the amendment was agreed to. That amendment being agreed to, I put in another clause, recognizing the right of the people of Kansas, under that bill, to order just such an election as they might see proper. Now I will read them. Page 796, Mr Douglas said: "I have another amendment to offer from the Committee, to follow the amendment which has been adopted. The bill reads now, 'and until the complete execution of this act, no other election shall be held in said Territory.' It has been suggested that it should be modified in this way, 'and to avoid all conflict in the complete execution of this act, all other elections in said Territory are hereby postponed until such time as said Convention shall appoint.'" This clearly and distinctly recognized the right of the Convention to order just as many elections as they saw proper in the execution of the act. Now Trumbull concealed in his Alton speech the fact that the clause which he quoted had been stricken out, and he concealed the other fact, that this clause had been put in, and then made the false statement that the bill contained a clause requiring [illegible]. Now, I repeat my charge upon Trumbull upon that record that he did falsify the records of the country in making that charge. [Applause.] And I tell Mr. Abraham Lincoln if he will look at that record he will then know that Trumbull falsified the public record in that charge. And Mr Lincoln has this day indorsed Mr. Trumbull's veracity after he had my word for it that that veracity had been proved to have been violated in this charge. It [illegible] Mr Lincoln, in parading his [illegible], to put Trumbull between him and the odium and the responsibility that attaches to such calumny. I tell him I am as ready to prosecute the indorser as the maker of a forged note. [Applause.] I regret the necessity of occupying my time with these personal matters. It is unbecoming the dignity of a man who runs for an office of the character for which we are candidates. When I commenced this canvass at Chicago I spoke of Mr. Lincoln in terms of kindness and respect as an old friend and told you he was a man of respectable character, of good standing, and of unblemished reputation, and I had nothing to say against him. I repeated these remarks complimentary to him in my successive speeches, until he became the indorser for these and other slanders against me. If there is anything personally disagreeable, unkind or disrespectful in these personalities, the sole responsibility is on Mr. Lincoln, Trumbull and their backers. I will show you another charge made by Mr. Lincoln against me, as an offset to his expression of a willingness to take back anything that is incorrect, and to correct any false statement or misrepresentation into which he has fallen. Mr Lincoln has made the charge several times against the Supreme Court of the United States, and President Pierce, and President Buchanan and myself, that at the time the Nebraska bill was introduced by me in January, 1854, at Washington City, there was a conspiracy between the Judges of the Supreme Court and President Pierce, President Buchanan and myself to have the Dred Scott case decided in such a manner as to establish slavery all over the country. He charged a conspiracy between us. I branded it as a falsehood and let it go. He repeated it, and I asked him to analyze and fetch the proof. I tell him, "Mr Lincoln, I know what you are after. You want to occupy my time in personal matters so I can't show up the revolutionary principles which the Abolition party, whose candidate you are, have proclaimed to the world!" But he wanted me to analyze his proof. Then I called his attention to the fact that at the time the Nebraska bill was introduced there was no such case as the Dred Scott case pending in the Supreme Court, nor was there for two years afterward, and hence it was impossible that there should be any such conspiracy between the Judges of the Supreme Court and the other parties involved. I proved by the record that it was false. What did he say to that? that he took it back like an honest man, and saw that he had been mistaken? No, he repeated the charge, and said that, although there was no such case then pending, yet there was an understanding between the Democratic owners of Dred Scott and the Judges and the other persons alluded to, that they would bring up such a case. I then demanded, and have since demanded, to know who those Democratic owners of Dred Scott were. But he could not tell—he did not know; for there were no Democratic owners of Dred Scott in this land. He was owned at the time by the Rev. Dr. Chaffee, an Abolition member of Congress from Springfield, and his wife. [Applause.] And Mr. Lincoln ought to know the fact that Dred Scott was thus owned by Dr. Chaffee and his wife, for the reason that as soon as the decision was announced by the Court, Dr. Chaffee and his wife executed a deed emancipating Dred Scott, putting that deed on record. Thus it was a matter of public record that at the time that case was taken up, Dred Scott was owned by an Abolition member of Congress, a friend of Mr. Lincoln, holding him in his own right, while the defence was conducted by an Abolition Congressman on the other side. Thus the Abolitionists conducted both sides of the case. [Laughter.] I have thus shown that this charge was false, and yet he won't withdraw the charge of conspiracy. I now submit to you how much confidence you can place in the fairness of a man who will, in making a charge proved to be false even by the record, so shift his ground. I will state another fact to show how utterly reckless is this charge against President Pierce and Buchanan. He says President Buchanan was a party to this conspiracy. Now the history of this country shows that James Buchanan was at that time representing this country at the Court of London, with distinguished ability and usefulness to his country. The history of the country shows that James Buchanan had not been in the United States for nearly a year previous, and never came here for about three years afterwards. [Laughter.] And yet Mr. Lincoln keeps repeating the charge of conspiracy against Buchanan, when the public record shows that it is untrue, and he ought to have known it. Having thus proved it false, as to the members of the Supreme Court, and false as to President Buchanan, I let it drop, leaving the public to say whether I by myself, without other concurrence, could have made a conspiracy with them. [Laughter and applause.]

But, my friends, you see that the object is clearly to conduct the campaign on personal matters, hunting me down, and making charge after charge, proven to be false by the public records of the country. I am willing to offer my whole public life and my whole private life to the inspection of any man, or of all men, who desire to investigate it, and if twenty-five years of residence among you, and nearly the whole time a public man, exposed, perhaps, to more assaults and more abuse than any man living of my age, or that ever did live, and if I have survived it all, and commanded your confidence thus far, I am willing to trust to your knowledge of me and my public actions, without making any personal defences against these assaults from my enemies. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, I come here for the purpose of discussing the leading political topics which now agitate the country. I have no charges to make against Mr. Lincoln—none against Mr. Trumbull, for I was not aware that he was a candidate. [Laughter.] And none to make against any man who is a candidate, except to repel their assaults on me. If Mr. Lincoln is a man of bad character, I leave it to you to find out. If his voting in the past was not satisfactory to you, I leave others to ascertain the fact; and if his course on the Mexican war was not in accordance with your opinions of patriotism and duty in defence of our country against a public enemy, I leave you to ascertain the fact. I have no assault to make against him except to place before you the history of the public question that now divides the country and engrosses so much of the public attention. You know that prior to 1854 this country was divided into two great political parties—the one Whig and the other Democratic. During that whole period, for twenty years prior to that time, I had been in public discussions in this State as an advocate of Democratic principles, and I can appeal with confidence to every Old Line Whig in the hearing of my voice if, during all this time, I did not fight the Whigs like a man on every question that separated the Whig party from the Democratic party. I had the highest respect for Henry Clay as a gallant party leader, as an eminent statesman and one of the leading men of this country, and I conscientiously [illegible] on the question which separated Whigs from Democrats. The man don't live that can say that I ever personally assaulted Henry Clay, or Daniel Webster, or any one of the leaders of that great party, while I was combatting with so much energy the measures they advocated. What did we differ about in those days? Did we differ about this slavery question? On the contrary, did we not in 1850, Whigs and Democrats, unite to a man in favor of that system of Compromise measures which Mr. Clay introduced, which Webster advocated, which Cass supported, and which Fillmore approved and made a law by his signature? While we agreed on those measures, we differed about a Bank, about the Tariff, and about Distribution, and the Specie Circular, and the Sub-Treasury, and other questions of that description. Now, let me ask you, what one of those questions, on which Whigs and Democrats then differed, now remains to divide the two great parties? Every one of those questions, about which Whigs and Democrats then differed, has passed away. The country has outgrown these, and they have become obsolete ideas, and have passed into history. Hence it is immaterial whether you did right or I did right on the Bank, or on the Tariff, or on Distribution, or on the Specie Circular, or on the Sub-Treasury, for they no longer continue living issues between parties. What then has taken the place of those questions about which we differed? The slavery question has now become the leading and controlling issue. That question on which you and I agreed, on which the Whigs and Democrats were united, has now become the leading issue between the National Democracy on the one side and the Republican Abolition party on the other. Just recollect for a moment that memorable contest of 1850, by which this country was agitated from its centre to its circumference by slavery agitation. All eyes were turned to the three great lights that survived from the days of the Revolution. They looked to Clay, then in retirement at Ashland, to Webster, then in the Senate, and to Cass, also a member of the U. S. Senate. Clay had retired to Ashland, having, as he supposed, performed his mission on earth, and was prepared for a better sphere of existence in another world. And in that retirement he heard the discordant, harsh, grating sounds of sectional strife striking upon his ears. He armed and came forth from his retirement, and resumed his seat in the Senate of the United States, that great theatre of his great deeds. From the moment that Clay arrived among us he became the leader of all Union men, whether Whigs or Democrats. For nine months we assembled each day in the council chamber, with Clay in the chair and Cass upon his right hand and Webster on his left, and the Democrats and the Whigs arrayed on the one side and on the other, all forgetting their partisan differences, and all animated by one patriotic sentiment, and that was to devise means and measures that could defeat the mad revolutionary schemes of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Applause, and cries of "Good!"] We did devise means. Clay brought them forward, Webster advocated them, Cass defended them; the Union Democrats and the Union Whigs voted for them; Fillmore signed them, and they gave peace and quiet to the country. Those Compromise measures of 1850 were founded on the great fundamental principle that the people of each State and of each Territory ought to be left free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Federal Constitution. [Applause.] Now let me ask every Old Line Democrat and every Old Line Whig within the hearing of my voice if I have not truly stated the issues as they then presented themselves to the country. You recollect that the Abolitionists raised a wild howl of vengeance and destruction against the Democrats and the Whigs, both, who supported those Compromise measures of 1850. When I returned home to Chicago that year I found the city infuriated and inflamed with vengeance against the author of those great measures. Being the only man in that city who was held responsible for affirmative votes on each of those measures, I went forward and faced the assembled inhabitants of the city of Chicago, and defended each and every one of Clay's Compromise measures as they passed the Senate and the House and were approved by President Fillmore. Previous to that time, the City Council had passed resolutions nullifying the acts of Congress and instructing the police to withhold all assistance in their execution. But the people of Chicago listened to my defence, and like candid, frank, conservative men, when convinced that they had done injustice to Clay, Webster, Cass, and the other great statesmen who had supported those measures, they repealed these nullifying resolutions, and declared that the law should be executed, and the supremacy of the Constitution maintained. Let it always be recorded in history, to the immortal honor of the people of Chicago, that they had a sense of justice to take the back track when they found they were wrong, and did justice to those whom they had blamed and abused unjustly. When the Legislature of this State assembled that year, they proceeded to pass resolutions approving the Compromise measures of 1850. When the great Whig party assembled in 1852 in Baltimore, in National Convention for the last time, and nominated Scott for the Presidency, they adopted as a part of their platform the Compromise measures of 1850. That was the cardinal plank upon which every Whig would stand, and by which he would regulate his future conduct. When the Democratic party assembled at the same place one month afterwards, and nominated Mr. Pierce, we adopted the same plank, so far as those Compromise measures were concerned, and agreed that we too would stand by Clay's Compromise measures as a cardinal article in the Democratic faith. Thus you see that in 1852 all the old Whigs and all the old Democrats stood on a common plank, so far as this slavery question was concerned, but differed in other measures.

Now, let me ask you, how is it that since that time so many old Whigs have wandered from the true path marked out by Clay, and carved out broad and wide by the great Webster? How is it that so many old line Democrats have abandoned the old faith of the party, and joined with the Abolitionists and Free Soilers to overturn the platform of the old Democrats and the platform of the old Whigs? ["What a pity Douglas bolted!"] You can't deny but what since 1854, there has been a great revolution on this one question. Let me ask, how has it been brought about? I answer, no sooner was the sod grown green on the grave of the immortal Clay—no sooner were the roses planted on the tomb of the godlike Webster, than many leaders of the old Whig party, such as Seward, of New York, and his followers, attempted to abolitionize the old Whig party, and transfer you all, bound hand and foot, into the Abolition camp. Seizing hold of the temporary excitement produced in this country by the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the disappointed politicians in the Democratic party united with the disappointed politicians in the Whig party, and attempted to form a new party of abolitionized Democrats and abolitionized Whigs, who were all Abolitionists banded together on an Abolition platform. And who led that crusade against Union principles in this State? I answer that Abraham Lincoln in behalf of the Whigs, and Lyman Trumbull in behalf of the Democrats, formed a scheme by which they would abolitionize the two great parties of this country, then that Lincoln should be sent to the Senate of the United States in the place of General Shields, while Trumbull should go to Congress from the Belleville District until I would be accommodating enough either to die or resign for his benefit, and then he would go to the Senate of the United States too. Now, you remember that during the year 1854, these two worthy gentlemen, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Trumbull, one an old line Whig and the other an old line Democrat, were hunting for votes to elect a Legislature against the Democratic party. I canvassed the State that year from the time I returned home till the election came off, and spoke in every county that I could reach during that period. In the northern part of the State, I passed Lincoln's ally there, in the person of Fred. Douglass, the negro, preaching revolutionary principles, while Lincoln was discussing the same principles down here, and Trumbull a little further down attempting to elect members of the Legislature, and acting in harmony each with the other. I have witnessed the effort made in Chicago by Mr Lincoln's then associates and now supporters to put Fred Douglass on the stand at a Democratic meeting, to reply to the illustrious Gen. Cass, when he was addressing the people down there. They had that same negro hunting me down, the same as they have a negro canvassing the principal counties of the North in behalf of Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln knows that when we were at Freeport, at a joint discussion, there was a distinguished colored gentleman there [laughter] who made a speech that night and the night after, a short distance from Freeport, in favor of Lincoln, and showing how much interest his colored brethren felt in the success of their brother, Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] I have with me now, what I could read if necessary, a speech made by Fred. Douglass in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to a large convention, in which he called upon all who were friends of negro equality and negro citizenship, to rally as one man around Abraham Lincoln as the chief embodiment of their principles, and by all means to defeat Stephen A. Douglas. [Laughter.] Thus you find that this Republican party in the northern part of the State had colored gentlemen for their advocates in 1854, as they have now in concert with Lincoln and Trumbull. When, in 1854, I came down to Springfield in October, to attend a State Fair, I found the leaders of this party all assembled under the title of an anti-Nebraska meeting. It was Black Republican up North, anti-Nebraska at Springfield, and I found Lovejoy, the high priest of Abolitionism, and Lincoln one of the leaders who was to call himself [illegible] Whigs into the Abolition camp, and Sidney Breese and Gov. Reynolds, all making speeches against the Democratic party and myself, at the same place and on the same occasion. The same men who are now fighting the Democratic party, and other regular Democratic nominees in this State, were fighting us then. They didn't then acknowledge that they had become Abolitionists; many of them deny it now.

Breese, and Dougherty, and Reynolds, were then fighting against the Democratic party, under the title of Anti-Nebraska Democrats. Now they are fighting against the Democratic party, pretending to be Simon pure Democrats, and say that they are to have every office holder in Illinois beheaded who prefers the election of Douglas to that of Lincoln, or of the Democratic ticket to the Abolition ticket, either for State officers, for the Legislature, for Congress, or for any other office in the State. They canvassed the State in 1854 against us, as they are doing now, but having a common object in view. That was the defeat of all the men holding Union principles in opposition to this Abolition Sectional party. When they assembled at Springfield, having carried the Legislature to their [illegible], they proceeded to elect a United States Senator. All voted for Mr Lincoln as their choice, with one or two exceptions. But they couldn't quite elect him. And why couldn't they elect him? Had not Trumbull agreed that he should have Shields' place? Had not the Abolitionists agreed to it? Was not that a solemn compact? Was not that the condition upon which Lincoln was to abolitionize the old Whigs, that he should be the Senator? But still Trumbull, having control of a few Abolition Democrats, wouldn't allow them all to vote for Lincoln at any one time, and thus they could run him up almost to election, but not quite, and then run him down again and drop him down until they wearied him and his friends so that they dropped Lincoln entirely and elected Trumbull in violation of the bargain. Now I desire to offer a bit of testimony in confirmation of that notorious fact. Col. Jas. H. Matheny of Springfield is, and for twenty years has been, the confidential, personal and political friend and manager for Lincoln. Matheny is at this very day a candidate of the Republican-Abolition party against the gallant Major Thomas L. Harris, in the Springfield district, and is making speeches for Lincoln against me. Now let me read you the testimony of Matheny about this bargain between Lincoln and Trumbull, when they undertook to abolitionize the Whigs and Democrats only four years ago. Matheny, in a public speech two years ago, being mad because Trumbull played a Yankee trick on Lincoln, explained the whole bargain in a speech which I will read, and the correctness of which Lincoln will not deny. Matheny says:

The Whigs, Abolitionists, Know Nothings, and renegade Democrats, made a solemn compact for the purpose of carrying this State against the Democracy on this plan: 1st. That they all combine and elect Mr. Trumbull to Congress, and thereby carry his District for the Legislature, in order to throw all the strength that could be obtained into that body against the Democrats. 2d. That when the Legislature should meet, the officers of that body, such as speaker, clerks, door keepers, &c., would be given to the Abolitionists; and 3d. That the Whigs were to have the United States Senator. That, accordingly, Trumbull was elected [illegible] to Congress, and his District carried for the Legislature, and when it convened, the Abolitionists got all the officers of that body, and thus far the "bond" was strictly executed. The Whigs, on their part, demanded the election of Abraham Lincoln to the United States Senate, that the bond might be fulfilled, the other parties to the contract having already secured to themselves all that was called for. But in the most perfidious manner they refused to elect Lincoln; and the mean, low-lived, sneaking Trumbull succeeded by pledging all that was required by any party, in thrusting Lincoln aside and foisting himself, an excrescence from the rotten bowels of the Democracy, into the United States Senate; and thus it has ever been, that an honest man makes a bad bargain when he conspires or contracts with rogues.

Now Lincoln's confidential friend, Matheny, thought that Lincoln conspired and contracted with such rogues as Trumbull and the Abolitionists. [Laughter.] I would like to know whether Lincoln thought at all of Trumbull's veracity at the time that Trumbull agreed to go for him for Senator, and then cheated him, as he does now when Trumbull comes forward against me. You could not prove Trumbull a nice man, either by Lincoln or Matheny, or any of Lincoln's friends. They charged everywhere that Trumbull had cheated him in the bargain, and then Lincoln found out, sure enough, [what it was] to conspire and contract with rogues. Now, I will explain to you what has been a mystery all over the State and the Union, in regard to the reasons for Lincoln's being nominated for the United States Senate by the Republican State Convention. You know it never was usual for any party in State Conventions to nominate a candidate for Senator. The first time it was ever done was probably this year by the Republican Convention. The Convention was not called for that purpose. It was called to nominate a State ticket, and nearly every man was disgusted when they nominated Lincoln. Archy Williams thought he was entitled to it. Browning felt that he deserved it. John Wentworth thought he must have it. Peck thought he deserved it. Judd was sure to have it. Palmer was expecting it. To the astonishment of all, Lincoln was nominated, but he received it unanimously by a resolution declaring that Abraham Lincoln was the first, the last and only choice of the party. How was that? Because they couldn't get Lincoln and his friends to make another bargain with rogues unless the whole party would come up as one man and pledge their honors this time that they would stand by Lincoln first and last and all the time, and that Lovejoy shouldn't cheat Lincoln this time as Trumbull did before. [Laughter.] And thus it is by the passing of that resolution Lincoln received the universal support of the Abolitionists. Lovejoy is for him. Farnsworth is making speeches for him. Giddings is for him—they are all for him. The negroes are making speeches for him, and he is sure not to be cheated this time, for he would not go into the arrangement until he got the bond for it. And thus you find that Trumbull is compelled now to come out on the stump and get up these false charges against me, and travel all over the State to elect Mr. Lincoln, in order to keep him and his friends quiet about that bargain in which Trumbull cheated them two years ago. Now you see why it is that Lincoln and Trumbull are so mighty fond of each other. [Laughter.] They have entered into that conspiracy to hunt me down by these attacks on my public character, in order to draw my attention from the exposure of the mode by which they attempted to abolitionize the old Whigs and the old Democrats and lead them captive into the Abolition camp. Don't you remember that Lincoln was around here four years ago, making speeches to you, and telling you that you ought to go for that Abolition ticket, and swearing then that he was as good a Whig as he ever was? Trumbull went all over the State making speeches to the old Democrats, trying to coax them into the Abolition camp, swearing by his Maker that he was a good Democrat, and never would desert the Democratic party. But when he got your votes, the Legislature elected was an Abolition Legislature. They passed Abolition resolutions, and they passed Abolition laws, and supported Abolitionists for State and national offices. Now the same game is attempted to be played over again. You know that while Trumbull and Lincoln were thus making captive the old Whigs and Democrats, they had Giddings, the high priest of Abolitionism, from Ohio to receive and christen them in the dark cause just as fast as they brought them in. Giddings found the converts were so numerous and were brought in from every part of the State, that he had to have assistance. So he sent off to John P. Hale, [illegible] and other Abolitionists, and they together with Lovejoy and Fred Douglass, [illegible] as fast as [illegible] to baptize the new converts [illegible] Trumbull, and Lincoln, [illegible] Breese, and Reynolds, and [illegible] bring them [illegible], and now they are making the same kind of pledges. Trumbull goes down to Monroe county. He went there the other day, making a speech in favor of Lincoln, and I will show you under what notice the meeting was called. You see, they are Black Republicans up North. In Springfield, to-day, they dare not call their Convention by the name of Republican Convention, but they call all men opposed to the Democracy. When they get down to Monroe county in Lower Egypt, Trumbull had his notices in this way:—"A meeting of the Free Democracy will take place at Waterloo, September 13th, inst., whereat Hon. Lyman Trumbull and John Baker will address the people on the political topics of the day. Men of all parties are invited to be present and hear and determine for themselves."—*Monroe Free Democracy.*

Now, did you ever hear of this new party called the Free Democracy? What is the object of changing their name in every county they come to? One in the North, another in the centre and another in the South. When I used to practice law before my distinguished friend that I recognize in the crowd, and the proof showed that a man charged with horse stealing had gone by one name in Stephenson county, a second in Sangamon, and was arrested under a third down in Randolph, we thought the fact of changing names was a pretty strong proof that he was guilty of the charge made against him. Now, I would like to know why it is that this great Free Soil Abolition party are not willing to have the same name in all parts of the State. Why is it that if this Black Republican party believe that their principles are sound and their cause is just, they do not have the same principles in the North and in the South—in the East and in the West, wherever the flag waves over the American soil?

A Voice—Don't call us Black Republicans.

Judge Douglas—Why, sir, if you will go to Waukegan, fifty miles north of Chicago, you will find a paper with Lincoln's name at the head, and you will find it said at the head of it, this paper is devoted to the cause of Black Republicanism. [Applause.] I had a copy of it to carry with me down here to Egypt, to let you see by what name they went up there. And their principles vary as much as they vary from the name down here. Their principles up there are jet black, when you get down into the centre they are a decent colored mulatto, when you get down into lower Egypt they are almost white. [Laughter.] There were many white sentiments contained in Lincoln's speech down in Jonesboro, and I could not help contrasting them with the speeches of the same distinguished orator in the northern parts of the State. [Hit him again.] Up there his party say they are for no more Slave States under any circumstances, down here they pretend that they are willing to allow the people of each State, when they come into the Union, to do just as they please on the subject of slavery. Up there, you will find Lovejoy, their candidate [illegible] in the Bloomington district, and Farnsworth, their candidate in the district in Chicago, and Washburne, the candidate in the Galena district, all pledged never under any circumstances will they consent to admit another Slave State in this Union, even if the people want it. Thus, while they there have one set of principles, down here they have another.

Here let me remind Mr Lincoln of his scriptural quotation, which he has applied to the Federal Government, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Does he expect this Abolition party to stand, when in one half of the State they advocate one set of principles, and in the other half repudiate them and advocate another? [Laughter.]

I am told I have but eight minutes more. I want to talk about one hour more, but I will make the best use I can of that eight minutes.

Mr. Lincoln has said in his first speech, that he was not in favor of the social and political equality of the negro and the white man; but I will now tell you what he has said everywhere in the north. He there said he was not in favor of the political and social equality of the negro, but he would not say up there that he was opposed to negro voting and negro citizenship. He declares his utter opposition to the Dred Scott decision, and announces as his reason that the Court decided that it was not possible that a negro should be a citizen, under the Constitution of the United States.

Now, if he is opposed to the Dred Scott decision for that reason, he must be in favor of conferring the rights and privileges of citizenship upon the negro. I have been trying to get an answer from him on this point, but I have never yet [illegible] it, and I will show you why. In nearly every speech he made in the north, he quoted the Declaration of Independence to prove that all men were born free and equal, and that meant the negro as well as the white man, [illegible] on the divine law. I will read what he said upon this point:

"I should like to know if taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop. If one man says it does not mean a negro, why not another say it does not mean some other man?"

Hence, Mr. Lincoln asserted that the Declaration of Independence declared that the negro was the equal of the white man, and that too by divine law, being endowed by his creator with certain inalienable rights. Now if he believes that by the divine law he was our equal, it was [illegible]. And when you grant negro citizenship, then you put them on an equality under the law. I say to you, gentlemen, in all frankness, that in my opinion a negro is not a citizen, cannot and ought not to be under the Constitution of the United States. I would not even qualify my opinion, although the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case say that a negro descended of African parents and imported into this country as a slave, is not, cannot and ought not to be a citizen. I say that this Government was created on the white basis by white men, for white men and their posterity forever, and should never be administered by any but white men. I declare that a negro ought not to be a citizen whether imported into this country or born here, whether his parents were slaves or not. It don't depend upon the question where he was born, or where his parents were placed, but it depends on the fact that the negro belongs to a race incapable of self government, and for that reason ought not to be put on an equality with the white men. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I am sorry that I have not time to pursue this argument further, which I could have done but for the fact that Mr Lincoln compelled me to occupy a portion of time in repelling those gross, slanderous falsehoods that Trumbull invented and circulated against me. Let me ask you, why should this country divide itself by a geographical line, arraying all men north of it into one great hostile party against all men south of it? Mr. Lincoln tells you in his speech at Springfield that a house divided against itself cannot stand—that this government cannot endure permanently divided into free States and slave States—that they must be all one way or all the other, or this government cannot endure permanently. Why, let me ask you, cannot this government endure forever divided into free and slave states, as our fathers made it? When this government was established by Washington and Madison and Jay and Hamilton, and the sages of that day, it was composed of free States and slave States, bound together by one common Constitution. We have existed and prospered from that day to this, divided into these free and slave States.

During that whole period, we have increased with a rapidity never yet known, in wealth, in the expansion of territory, in the elements of power and greatness, until we have become the first nation on the face of the globe. Why cannot we thus continue to prosper if we live and continue to execute the government in that spirit and in accordance with those principles upon which our fathers placed it. During that whole period Divine Providence has smiled upon us and showered upon this nation richer and more abundant blessings than were ever conferred upon any people on the face of the globe. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Lincoln's Rejoinder.

As Mr Lincoln stepped forward, the crowd sent up three rousing cheers.

Mr Lincoln said:

Fellow Citizens—It follows as a matter of course that a half hour answer to a speech of an hour and a half can be but a very hurried one. I shall only be able to touch upon a few of the points suggested by Judge Douglas, and give them a brief attention, while I shall have to totally omit others for the want of time.

Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know, the Judge never asked me the question before. [Applause.] He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship. [Renewed applause.] This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge Douglas has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and the white people. [Laughter and applause.] If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions, but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge Douglas tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. [Loud applause and laughter.] Now my opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power I should be opposed to the exercise of it. [Cries of "good," "good," and applause.] That is all I have to say about it.

Judge Douglas has told me that he heard my speeches north and my speeches south—that he had heard me at Ottawa and at Freeport in the north, and recently at Jonesboro in the south, and there was a very different cast of sentiment in the speeches made at the different points. I will not charge upon Judge Douglas that he wilfully misrepresents me, but I call upon every fair-minded man to take these speeches and read them, and *I dare him to point out any difference between my printed speeches north and south.* [Great cheering.] While I am here perhaps I ought to say a word, if I have the time, in regard to the latter portion of the Judge's speech, which was a sort of declamation in reference to my having said I entertained the belief that this government would not endure, half slave and half free. I have said so and I did not say it without what seemed to me to be good reasons. It perhaps would require more time than I have now to set forth these reasons in detail; but let me ask you a few questions. Have we ever had any peace on this slavery question? [No, no.] When are we to have peace upon it if it is kept in the position it now occupies? [Never.] How are we ever to have peace upon it? That is an important question. To be sure if we will all stop and allow Judge Douglas and his friends to march on in their present career until they plant the institution all over the nation, here and wherever else our flag waves, and we acquiesce in it, there will be peace. But let me ask Judge Douglas how he is going to get the people to do that? [Applause.] They have been wrangling over this question for at least forty years. This was the cause of the agitation resulting in the Missouri Compromise—this produced the troubles at the annexation of Texas, in the acquisition of the territory acquired in the Mexican war. Again, this was the trouble which was quieted by the Compromise of 1850, when it was settled "*forever*," as both the great political parties declared in their National Conventions. That "forever" turned out to be just four years, [laughter] when Judge Douglas himself reopened it. [Immense applause, cries of "hit him again," &c.] When is it likely to come to an end? He introduced the Nebraska bill in 1854 to put *another end* to the slavery agitation. He promised that it would finish it all up immediately, and he has never made a speech since until he got into a quarrel with the President about the Lecompton Constitution, in which he has not declared that we are *just at the end* of the slavery agitation. But in one speech, I think last winter, he did say that he didn't quite see when the end of the slavery agitation would come. [Laughter and cheers.] Now he tells us again that it is all *over*, and the people of Kansas have voted down the Lecompton Constitution. How is it over? That was only one of the attempts at putting an end to the slavery agitation—one of these "final settlements." [Renewed laughter.] Is Kansas in the Union? Has she formed a Constitution that she is likely to come in under? Is not the slavery agitation still an open question in that Territory? Has the voting down of that Constitution put an end to all the trouble? Is that more likely to settle it than every one of these previous attempts to settle the slavery agitation. [Cries of "No," "No."] Now, at this day in the history of the world we can no more foretell where the end of this slavery agitation will be than we can see the end of the world itself. The Nebraska-Kansas bill was introduced four years and a half ago, and if the agitation is ever to come to an end, we may say we are four years and a half nearer the end. So, too, we can say we are four years and a half nearer the end of the world, and we can just as clearly see the end of the world as we can see the end of this agitation. [Applause.] The Kansas settlement did not conclude it. If Kansas should sink to-day, and leave a great vacant space in the earth's surface, this vexed question would still be among us. I say, then, there is no way of putting an end to the slavery agitation amongst us but to put it back upon the basis where our fathers placed it, [applause] no way but to keep it out of our new Territories [renewed applause]—to restrict it forever to the old States where it now exists. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering; cries of "That's the doctrine," "Good," "Good," &c.] Then the public mind *will* rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction. That is one way of putting an end to the slavery agitation. [Applause.]

The other way is for us to surrender and let Judge Douglas and his friends have their way and plant slavery over all the States—cease speaking of it as in any way a wrong—regard slavery as one of the common matters of property, and speak of negroes as we do of our horses and cattle. But while it drives on in its state of progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and I say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. [Applause.] I do not mean that when it takes a turn towards ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peaceful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at the least, but that it will occur in the best way for both races in God's own good time, I have no doubt. [Applause.] But, my friends, I have used up more of my time than I intended on this point.

Now, in regard to this matter about Trumbull and myself having made a bargain to sell out the entire Whig and Democratic parties in 1854—Judge Douglas brings forward no evidence to sustain his charge, except the speech Matheny is said to have made in 1856, in which he told a cock and bull story of that sort, upon the same moral principles that Judge Douglas tells it here to-day. [Loud applause.] This is the simple truth. I do not care greatly for the story, but this is the truth of it, and I have twice told Judge Douglas to his face, that from beginning to end there is not one word of truth in it. [Thunders of applause.] I have called upon him for the proof, and he does not at all meet me as Trumbull met him upon that of which we were just talking, by producing the record. He didn't bring the record, because there was no record for him to bring. [Cheers and laughter.] When he asks if I am ready to indorse Trumbull's veracity after he has broken a bargain with me, I reply that if Trumbull had broken a bargain with me, I would not be likely to indorse his veracity, [laughter and applause], but I am ready to indorse his veracity because neither in that thing, nor in any other, in all the years that I have known Lyman Trumbull, have I known him to fail of his word or tell a falsehood, large or small. [Great cheering.] It is for that reason that I indorse Lyman Trumbull.

Mr. James Brown—(*Douglas Post Master*).—What does Ford's history say about him?

Mr. Lincoln—Some gentleman asks me what Ford's History says about him. My own recollection is, that Ford speaks of Trumbull in very disrespectful terms in several portions of his book, and *that he talks a great deal worse of Judge Douglas.* [Roars of laughter and applause.] I refer you, sir, to the history for examination. [Cheers.]

Judge Douglas complained at considerable length, about a disposition on the part of Trumbull and myself to attack him personally. [illegible] to that [illegible] I don't want to be unjustly accused of dealing illiberally or unfairly with an adversary, either in court, or in a political canvass, or anywhere else. I would despise myself if I supposed myself ready to deal less liberally with an adversary than I was willing to be treated myself. Judge Douglas, in a general way, without putting it in a direct shape, revives the old charge against me in reference to the Mexican War. He does not take the responsibility of putting it in a form [illegible], but makes a general reference to it. That charge is more than ten years old. He complains of Trumbull and myself, because he says we bring charges against him one or two years old. He knows, too, that in regard to the Mexican War story, the more respectable papers of his own party throughout the State have been compelled to take it back and acknowledge that it was a lie. [Continued and vociferous applause.]

Here Mr. Lincoln turned to the crowd on the platform, and selecting Hon. Orlando B. Ficklin, led him forward and said:

I do not mean to do anything with Mr. Ficklin except to present his face and tell you that *he personally knows it to be a lie!* He was a member of Congress at the only time I was in Congress, and he (Ficklin) knows that whenever there was an attempt to procure a vote of mine which would indorse the origin and justice of the war, I refused to give such indorsement, and voted against it; but I never voted against the supplies for the army, and he knows, as well as Judge Douglas, that whenever a dollar was asked by way of compensation or otherwise, for the benefit of the soldiers, *I gave all the votes that Ficklin or Douglas did, and perhaps more.* [Loud applause.]

Mr. Ficklin—My friends, I wish to say this in reference to the matter. Mr. Lincoln and myself are just as good personal friends as Judge Douglas and myself. In reference to this Mexican war, my recollection is that when Ashmun's resolution (amendment) was offered by Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, in which he declared that the Mexican war was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President—my recollection is that Mr. Lincoln voted for that resolution.

Mr. Lincoln—That is the truth. Now you all remember that was a resolution censuring the President for the manner in which the war was *begun*. You know they have charged that I voted against the supplies, by which I starved the soldiers who were out fighting the battles of their country. I say that Ficklin knows it is false. When that charge was brought forward by the Chicago *Times*, the Springfield *Register* (Douglas organ) reminded the *Times* that the charge really applied to John Henry; and I do know that John Henry is now and has been a [illegible] *battling for Judge Douglas*. [Loud applause.] If the Judge now says that he offers this as a sort of set-off to what I said to-day in reference to Trumbull's charge, then I remind him that he made this charge before I said a word about Trumbull's. He brought this forward at Ottawa, the first time we met face to face, and in the opening speech that Judge Douglas made, he attacked me in regard to a matter ten years old. Isn't he a pretty man to be whining about people making charges against him only two years old. [Cheers.]

The Judge thinks it is altogether wrong that I should have dwelt upon this charge of Trumbull's at all. I gave the apology for doing so in my opening speech. Perhaps it didn't fix your attention. I said that when Judge Douglas was speaking at places where I spoke on the succeeding day, he used very harsh language about this charge. Two or three times afterwards I said I had confidence in Judge Trumbull's veracity and intelligence, and my own opinion was, from what I knew of the character of Judge Trumbull, that he would vindicate his position, and prove whatever he had stated to be true. This I repeated two or three times, and then I dropped it, without saying anything more on the subject for weeks—perhaps a month. I passed it by without noticing it at all till I found at Jacksonville, Judge Douglas, in the plenitude of his power, is not willing to answer Trumbull and let me alone, but he comes out there and uses this language: "He should not hereafter occupy his time in refuting such charges made by Trumbull, but that Lincoln having indorsed the character of Trumbull for veracity, he should hold him (Lincoln) responsible for the slanders." What was Lincoln to do? [Laughter.] Did he not do right, when he had the fit opportunity of meeting Judge Douglas here, to tell him he was ready for the responsibility? [Enthusiastic cheering, "good, good. Hurrah for Lincoln!"] I ask a candid audience whether in doing thus Judge Douglas was not the assailant rather than I? ["Yes, yes. Hit him again."] Here I meet him face to face and say I am ready to take the responsibility so far as it rests upon me.

Having done so I ask the attention of this audience to the question whether I have succeeded in sustaining the charge, ("yes," "yes"), and whether Judge Douglas has at all succeeded in rebutting it? [Loud cries of "no, no."] You all heard me call upon him to say which of these *pieces of evidence was a forgery?* Does he say that what I present as a copy of the original Toombs bill is a forgery? ["No, no."] Does he say that what I present as a copy of the bill reported by himself is a forgery? ["No," "no," "no."] Or what is presented as a transcript from the Globe of the quotations from Bigler's speech is a forgery? [No, no, no.] Does he say the quotations from his own speech are forgeries? ["No," "no," "no."] Does he say this transcript from Trumbull's speech is a forgery? ["No, no." "He didn't deny one of them."] *I would then like to know how it comes about that when each piece of a story is true, the whole story turns out false?* [Great cheers and laughter.] I take it these people have some sense; they see plainly that Judge Douglas is playing cuttlefish, [laughter] a small species of fish that has no mode of defending itself when pursued except by throwing out a black fluid, which makes the water so dark the enemy cannot see it, and thus it escapes. [Roars of laughter.] Ain't the Judge playing the cuttlefish? ["Yes, yes," and cheers.]

Now I would ask very special attention to the consideration of Judge Douglas' speech at Jacksonville; and when you shall read his speech of to-day, I ask you to watch closely and see which of these pieces of testimony, every one of which he says is a forgery, he has shown to be such. Not one of them has he shown to be a forgery. Then I ask the original question, if each of the pieces of testimony is true, how is it possible that the whole is a falsehood? [Loud and continued cheers.]

In regard to Trumbull's charge that he (Douglas) inserted a provision into the bill to prevent the Constitution being submitted to the people, what was his answer? He comes here and reads from the *Congressional Globe* to show that on his motion that provision was struck out of the bill. Why, Trumbull has not said it was not stricken out, but Trumbull says he (Douglas) put it in, and it is no answer to the charge to say he afterwards took it out. Both are perhaps true. It was in regard to that thing precisely that I told him he had dropped the cub. [Roars of laughter.] Trumbull shows you that by his introducing the bill it was his cub. [Laughter.] It is no answer to that assertion to call Trumbull a liar merely because he did not specially say Douglas struck it out. Suppose that were the case, does it answer Trumbull? [No, no.] I assert that you (pointing to an individual,) are here to-day, and you undertake to prove me a liar by showing that you were in Mattoon yesterday. [Laughter.] I say that you took your hat off your head, and you prove me a liar by putting it on your head. [Roars of laughter.] That is the whole force of Douglas' argument.

Now, I want to come back to my original question. Trumbull says that Judge Douglas had a bill with a provision in it for submitting a Constitution to be made to a vote of the people of Kansas. Does Judge Douglas deny that fact? [Cries of "no, no."] Does he deny that the provision which Trumbull reads was put in that bill? ["No, no."] Then Trumbull says he struck it out. Does he dare to deny that? ["No, no, no."] He does not, and I have the right to repeat the question—*why Judge Douglas took it out?* [Immense applause.] Bigler has said there was a combination of certain Senators, among whom he did not include Judge Douglas, by which it was agreed that the Kansas bill should have a clause in it not to have the Constitution formed under it submitted to a vote of the people. He did not say that Douglas was among them, but we prove by another source that about the same time Douglas comes into the Senate *with that provision stricken out of the bill*. Although Bigler cannot say they were all working in concert, yet it looks very much as if the thing was agreed upon and done with a mutual understanding after the conference, and while we do not know that it was absolutely so, yet it looks so probable that we have a right to call upon the man who knows the true reason why it was done, *to tell what the true reason was.* [Great cheers.] When he will not tell what the true reason was, he stands in the attitude of an accused thief who has stolen goods in his possession, and when called to account, refuses to tell where he got them. [Immense applause.] Not only is this the evidence, but when he comes in with the bill having the provision stricken out, he tells us in a speech, not then but since, that these alterations and modifications in the bill *had been made by him, in consultation with Toombs, the originator of the bill.* He tells us the same to-day. He says there were certain modifications made in the bill in committee that he did not vote for. I ask you to remember while certain amendments were made which he disapproved of, but which a majority of the committee voted in, he has himself told us that in this particular *the alterations and modifications were made by him upon consultation with Toombs.* [Enthusiastic cheering.] We have his own word that these alterations were made *by him* and not by the committee. ["That's so," "good, good."] Now, I ask what is the reason Judge Douglas is so chary about coming to the exact question? What is the reason he will not tell you anything about how it was made, by whom it was made, or that he remembers it being made at all? Why does he stand playing upon the meaning of words, and quibbling around the edges of the evidence? If he can explain all this, but leaves it unexplained, I have a right to infer that Judge Douglas understood it was the purpose of his party, in engineering that bill through, to make a Constitution and have Kansas come into the Union with that Constitution, *without its being submitted to a vote of the people.* ["That's it."] If he will explain his action on this question, by giving a *better* reason for the facts that happened, than he has done, it will be satisfactory. But until he does that—until he gives a better or more plausible reason than he has offered against the evidence in the case—*I suggest to him that it will not avail him at all that he swells himself up, takes on dignity, and calls people liars.* [Great applause and laughter.] Why, sir, there is not a word in Trumbull's speech that depends on Trumbull's veracity at all. He has only arrayed the evidence and told you what follows as a matter of reasoning. There is not a statement in the whole speech that depends on Trumbull's word. If you have ever studied geometry, you remember that by a course of reasoning Euclid proves that all the angles in a triangle are equal to two right angles. Euclid has shown you how to work it out. Now, if you undertake to disprove that proposition, and to show that it is erroneous, would you prove it to be false by calling Euclid a liar? [Roars of laughter and enthusiastic cheers.] They tell me that my time is out, and therefore I close.

When Mr Lincoln had concluded, three cheers were given spontaneously by the vast crowd, after which the people poured out of the gates, the carriages and bands of music formed in procession, and the whole marched back to the town.

Previously to the adjournment notice was given from the stand that J. C. Robinson and U. F. Linder would speak in the evening at the Court House in behalf of Douglas, and that R. [illegible] would fill appointments at Charleston [illegible]. The [illegible] at the Court House were commenced by Hon U. F. Linder, in a speech of half an hour. He was followed by a dramatic young gentleman of "Spread Eagle" notoriety from Chicago, named Merrick. We heard Mr Merrick only a few moments. He was then talking of "stars shooting madly from their spheres," with tragic allusions to a "holocaust" and a rapt view of the "empyrean." We fled with some trepidation to the southwest corner of the square, where the Republicans had organized a meeting about four times larger than the Douglas performance, and were being addressed by Hon. R. J. Oglesby, amid a storm of hurrahs. Mr. Oglesby continued speaking in a powerful strain for about two hours, when the meeting adjourned, and the "boys" went and serenaded Mr. Lincoln. The music was then heard under the windows of "Kansas," "California," "Iowa," etc., far into the dangerous hours, and finally vibrated and throbbed itself to rest. And so ended the great day in Charleston.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial.—The weather during the past week has been excellent, and all that could be desired by agriculturists. Our corn crop looks well and although we cannot expect a very large yield, still there is a good prospect of a sound and a fair crop. We have had no frost to damage it, and it is generally supposed to be out of danger.

The receipts of breadstuffs during the past week have been [illegible] than the previous week. The figures are as follows:

	Last week.	Previous week.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports of the past and previous weeks compare as follows:

	Last week.	Previous week.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	10,108
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]

All the Oats exported have been sent to New Orleans and St Louis, to supply those markets. During the past four weeks about 10,000 barrels Flour have been shipped to Boston from St. Louis [illegible]. This route from St. Louis to Boston is much preferable to the route via New Orleans, on account of the saving of time in transportation. We understand that there are twenty thousand barrels more at St Louis awaiting boats to ship it up the Illinois River for this line. The cost of transporting flour from St. Louis to Boston via Chicago and Collingwood is $1 15 per barrel, and the time from fifteen to seventeen days—not more than one third of the time consumed in transporting flour via New Orleans.

We learn that of the new crop of Spring wheat coming in, fully one half of it is branded "rejected." This fact, coupled with that of a crop fully one third shorter than the yield of last year, will leave us a much smaller proportion of good, marketable wheat than was anticipated.

The breadstuffs markets, during the past week, as will be seen by the review which follows this article, have been more buoyant. Wheat and Corn have steadily advanced till this evening, when Wheat closed dull and heavy, at a decline of 2 @ 2½c. per bu from morning. Oats have been very dull—with scarcely enough transactions to warrant quotations. Flour has been dull and somewhat lower—the demand being very light. Holders generally prefer shipping to Eastern markets to sell at the ruling prices here.

To-day about [illegible] bushels wheat changed hands at [illegible] for No 2 Red in store, [illegible] 1.08 for No 1 Red in store. No 2 Spring opened at [illegible], but declined gradually till it reached 74½@75c—closing very dull. There was a good demand for Rejected Spring at [illegible]. Corn was not as firm to-day. The sales amounted to about [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for Canal afloat; [illegible] for No 1 in store, [illegible] for No 2 in store—closing heavy.

Freights are still dull and low. A vessel takes wheat to Buffalo at [illegible].

Weekly Review of the Chicago Wholesale Market.

[illegible] Sept. 21.

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

FLOUR.—The market [illegible] has been dull and [illegible] low, but [illegible] Extras for [illegible]. Winter Wheat is very heavy and [illegible]. To-day 60 bbls "Altona" Spring [illegible] "Rockford City" [illegible].

WHEAT.—Since our last weekly review, the wheat market has improved. On the 15th about [illegible] bushels changed hands at [illegible] in store for No 2 Spring; No 1 Red Winter, [illegible]; No 2 Red Winter, [illegible] in store. [illegible] To-day the market for Western was active. [illegible] Market closing dull and heavy.

CORN.—The market for Corn during the past week has steadily improved—[illegible] during the week, from [illegible] for No 1 to [illegible]—other qualities advancing in proportion.

To-day the market was not as firm as yesterday. Sales were—[illegible] bu Canal at [illegible] afloat, [illegible] No 1 in store [illegible]—closing heavy.

OATS.—Have been dull and drooping, with few transactions during the week, closing nominally at [illegible].

RYE.—Demand good, with sales at [illegible] according to quality. To-day about [illegible] bushels were sold to a distiller at the above figures at depot.

BARLEY.—Quiet. No. 2 has been in moderate demand with sales at [illegible] in store. No. 1, [illegible]. To-day we report [illegible] bu No. 2 at [illegible] in store. No. 1, [illegible] in store.

MIDDLINGS.—No 1, $18 ₱ ton. No. 2, $15.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—Bran, [illegible] ₱ ton; Shorts, [illegible].

PROVISIONS.—There is no change to note. Market quiet; local demand small, all stock being shipped East. There have been no transactions for forward delivery. There are buyers of Mess Pork at [illegible] for delivery in December, January, and February next, at seller's option, and no purchaser at [illegible]. Some [illegible]. Lard, nominal, at [illegible]; no sales for future delivery. Beef packing has been commenced at some of the houses, by the aid of ice; but the warm weather of the preceding few days will [illegible]. Mess and Extra Mess are offered at [illegible].

TALLOW.—Quiet, at [illegible]. Very little in market.

HIGHWINES.—Have been steady for several days at 21c for single orders, and 21¼c for smaller orders. Several transactions were made yesterday and to-day at the latter figures.

WOOL.—There is little coming into market; common grades are firmer. We quote common fleece, 25c, [illegible] blood, [illegible]; full do, [illegible]; three-quarters do, [illegible]; full blood, [illegible].

SEEDS.—Timothy has, for the last few days been pressing on the market at $1. [illegible]. There have been large sales during the week, and there was a shipment to-day of 2,700 bushels. [illegible] Clover is nominal at [illegible]. Flax—scarcely any in market, [illegible].

SALT.—To-day no change in prices, although no change is yet quotable. No large sales have been heard of during the week. [illegible] Liverpool salt to arrive, has been sold in bulk, at 33c. per [illegible] cash. [illegible]

HIDES.—Green, [illegible]; Dry Flint, [illegible].

PELTS.—September Pelts, [illegible].

BUTTER.—Common State, [illegible]; Choice [illegible].

EGGS.—Fresh 10c ₱ doz.

POULTRY.—Chickens [illegible] each.

POTATOES.—Good, [illegible] ₱ bu.

BEANS.—[illegible] according to quality.

FRUIT.—Apples green, [illegible] ₱ bbl; Dried Apples, [illegible]. Cranberries, [illegible] ₱ bbl at three bush.

SUGARS.—Cuba, in hhds, [illegible]; New Orleans, hhds, [illegible]; New York double refined, crushed powdered and granulated, [illegible]. The following are Belcher's prices, as per circular of [illegible]:

Loaf Sugar Double Refined	O	[illegible]
Small Loaf Sugar	O	[illegible]
Crushed Sugar Double Refined	D	[illegible]
Crushed Sugar	D	[illegible]
Granulated Sugar	O	[illegible]
Powdered Sugar, Double Refined	D	[illegible]
Powdered Sugar	O	[illegible]
Refined White Sugar	O	[illegible]
Refined Yellow Sugar	A	[illegible]
Refined Yellow Sugar	B	[illegible]

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 21, 1858.

The receipts to-day at Sherman's Cattle sale yards are: [illegible] car loads of Beef Cattle, [illegible] car loads of Hogs, and [illegible] car loads of Sheep.

The market is very lightly stocked, in fact all the good cattle are disposed of as quickly as they come forward. The business done yesterday and to-day was light; the wholesale transactions are given—omitting mere retail sales. [illegible]

BULL CATTLE.—More buyers than sellers yesterday and to-day. [illegible]

DRESSED [illegible]

SHEEP.—No sales to-day. Of the receipts this morning, [illegible] car loads were excellent.

The following are the transactions of yesterday and to-day:

SALES OF SEPT. 20

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av. w't.	Price.
Hamilton	Kelly	19 Cattle	1,104	$[illegible]
Sherman	Kent	[illegible]	834	3 00

SALES OF SEPT. 21

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av. w't.	Price.
Nealy	Gibson	17 Cattle	971	$2 60
Mellin	Hancock	56 "	1,156	3 25
Andrews	Craigin & Co	107 Hogs	183	[illegible]
Gridley	Sabre	11 "	275	4 25

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Walter Sherman *expressly for the* Chicago Daily Press and Tribune.

Lake Shore Sale and Feeding Yards, Chicago, Sept. 18, 1858.

Stock received for week	[illegible] cattle. [illegible] sheep. [illegible] hogs.
Shipped via M. C. R. R.	[illegible] cattle. [illegible] hogs.

The market has been generally active for the past week for all kinds of stock, particularly Cattle, which are in demand by the packers and shippers, aside from our city butchers. Sales during the week of 1,600 Cattle from [illegible] to [illegible]. Some few extra from [illegible] to $3. Sales of [illegible] Hogs from [illegible]. [illegible] Sheep from $1.50@2, in [illegible].

Below we give the names of owners of stock, &c.

CATTLE.

[illegible — list of owners and numbers of cattle]

Total	2,671

SHEEP.

H. W. Conover	152	E. Bradley	[illegible]
T. O. Wyant	105		
Total			[illegible]

HOGS SHIPPED.

Cragin & Co	[illegible]	R. B. Peck	[illegible]
Wm Smith	[illegible]	Van B. & Walters	[illegible]
			[illegible]

STOCK PURCHASED.

[illegible]

Total	964

IMPORTS AT CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN, WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.
Illinois & Michigan Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena and Chi. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. St. Paul & Fond du Lac R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Alton & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central R. R.	[illegible]			
Michigan South. R. R.	[illegible]			
Lake	[illegible]	100		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Flour bbls				[illegible]
Grain, bu				[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
By Lake—					
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
To Oswego		[illegible]	[illegible]		
To Ogdensburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]			
To St. Catherines	[illegible]	[illegible]			
To Collingwood	[illegible]				
To Oswego					
To Kingston		[illegible]	[illegible]		
To Cleveland					
To [illegible]		[illegible]			
By Canal to St. L.			[illegible]		
By [illegible] R. R.					
By [illegible]					
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total bbls flour					[illegible]
Total grain					[illegible]

Receipts and Shipments of Flour and Grain.

For the corresponding week of 1857.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bus	[illegible]	11,000
Barley, bus	[illegible]	
Total Grain	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Breadstuffs—Sept. 20.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILROADS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. No.	Hogs No.
Ill. & M. Cl.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Galena U. RR.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rock I. RR.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Chi. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						
Chi. A. & St. L.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 21.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn
To Buffalo	[illegible]		
To Oswego		[illegible]	[illegible]
To Ogdensburgh			
To Collingwood			
To Canada	[illegible]		
To other ports			
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total for the season—Flour, bbls [illegible]; Wheat, bush [illegible]; Corn, bush [illegible]; Oats, bush [illegible]; Barley, bush [illegible].

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 18.

There [illegible] the receipts by lake during the past week are [illegible] smaller than [illegible]. [illegible] considerably less than for the corresponding period [illegible]; the decrease in lumber [illegible]. It is estimated that from thirty to forty million feet less lumber [illegible] since navigation opened, and, as the stocks in every yard throughout the State do not now exceed [illegible], it is expected there will be a decided improvement in business soon. Indeed, in the majority of instances where inquiry has been made, the trade is said to be already a little brisker, partly on account of river dealers replenishing their yards for the winter.

Business in the yards has been better, although we have to say, as to the yard prices, that quotations cannot be altered yet. The city yards are well stocked with all kinds, except good shingles, which are very scarce and much inquired for. We repeat rates of [illegible] three or four weeks:

First Clear Dry	$[illegible]
Second Clear dry	[illegible]
Third Clear Dry	[illegible]
Common Boards, Green	[illegible]
do do Dry	[illegible]
Clear Flooring	[illegible]
Common Flooring, Dressed	[illegible]
[illegible] Clear Dressed	[illegible]
[illegible] and Joists	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Posts [illegible]	[illegible]

Cargoes are fully as firm as last week, and are more in request. Yesterday a dock sale of [illegible], but the difference of figures between the manufacturers and buyers prevented sales. [illegible] The following will give some idea of the market:

SALES OF CARGOES.

Schr. [illegible], Grand Traverse, [illegible]

[illegible]

Subjoined is our comparative table of receipts by lake and shipments by canal for the week. [illegible]

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH FOR WEEK ENDING [illegible]

	This Week.	Previous Week.	Since Jan 1.	Same time 1857.
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL.

	This Week.	Same week '57.
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AT ALL PLACES FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Total	[illegible]	181	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total prev. week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase			66		
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Av. per week, 1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Av. per week, 1856	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Av. per week, 1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Av. per week, 1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total of all kinds this week, [illegible] head. Total of all kinds last week, [illegible] head.

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Best quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]
General selling prices	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average of all sales about	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Illinois	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	Iowa	[illegible]

REMARKS ON BEEF CATTLE.

There was very little change [illegible] this morning—the receipts being lower considering the large number received last week, and the week previous. [illegible] The quality was an improvement on the last week's offering.

Milch Cows.—There has continued very little demand. We quote [illegible] as to quality.

Veal Calves.—Continue without any improvement. [illegible]

Sheep and Lambs.—[illegible] with an active demand. The sales range from [illegible].

Swine.—The market has [illegible] and prices are sustained. [illegible] Distillery [illegible].

Receipts of Swine at Western Rail roads and other places, [illegible].

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Flour [illegible] bbls; Wheat, [illegible] bu; Corn, [illegible] bu; Oats, [illegible] bu; Rye, [illegible] bu; Barley, [illegible] bu; Cattle [illegible] cars; Hogs [illegible] cars.

Cambridge Market—Sept. 15.

At Market [illegible] Cattle—about [illegible] Beeves and [illegible] Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and one, two and three years old.

Prices of Market Beef—Extra [illegible]; first quality [illegible]; second quality [illegible]; third quality [illegible]; ordinary quality [illegible].

Working Oxen—[illegible] ₱ pair.

Cows and Calves—[illegible].

Yearlings [illegible]; two years old [illegible]; three years old [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—[illegible] at market. Prices—Extra and selections [illegible]; in lots [illegible].

Hides [illegible]. Tallow [illegible].

Pelts [illegible] each. Calfskins [illegible].

No. from each State—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Western	[illegible]		[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	

N. B.—Beef cattle and first quality include nothing but the best fresh [illegible]. Second quality includes the best [illegible] Oxen, and the best stall fed Cows, and the best three year old Steers. Ordinary consists of Bulls and the refuse of lots. Third quality includes old Oxen, Cows, and young cattle.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

The weather has been favorable for the crops, but the [illegible].

The Liverpool Produce Market was quiet and rates [illegible].

Consols closed at [illegible] for money.

London Money Market was slightly easier. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co. [illegible] Flour dull with a decline [illegible]. Wheat steady, and western [illegible] white western, [illegible]. Corn was very dull, but nominally [illegible].

Provisions—Beef dull. Pork firm, but little doing. Bacon inactive.

London, [illegible]

Breadstuffs—Dull but steady.

Sugar—Quiet; quotations were barely maintained.

Coffee—Was firm.

Tea—Steady at full rates.

Money Market—Was slightly easier. Consols closed at [illegible] for money. [illegible] American securities there was little doing, but prices were steady.

New York Market—Sept. 21.

By Telegraph.] New York, Sept. 21.

Flour [illegible] [illegible] Sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for superfine State; [illegible] for extra [illegible].

Grain—The wheat market dull and despite [illegible]. Sales [illegible]. Rye scarce and firm. Barley quiet. [illegible] Oats quiet at [illegible].

Whisky—Dull and declining. Sales of [illegible].

Provisions—Pork is without important change. Sales [illegible]. Beef unchanged. [illegible] Lard heavy. [illegible]

Stocks—[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

Per Telegraph.] Buffalo, Sept. 21.

Flour—Market for flour has been quiet to-day; demand moderate and no change to note in rates. Sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for common to good brands Wisconsin and Indiana, [illegible] for good to choice superfine, and Ohio, Michigan and Canadian [illegible] for good to choice extra do.

Grain—Dull and hardly any change; sales [illegible] bu in small lots of [illegible] for [illegible] Michigan and Ohio. Corn dull and unchanged; sales [illegible]. Barley in good demand; sales [illegible]. Rye nominal at [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

Whisky—Steady; sales [illegible] at [illegible].

$25 SEWING MACHINE.

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST in use. [illegible] all kinds of goods from the finest to the coarsest. It is simple, convenient and durable, and especially adapted to family use.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn to sew perfectly [illegible].

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. All orders by letter will be attended to [illegible].

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, box [illegible] Chicago, Illinois, who can always be found at the Daguerrean Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 96 Lake street, on the third floor.

We have a great number of references, but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first of our city:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of goods in our families' service, can cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

H. F. Wheeler,	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. J. P. Cook,	Mrs. [illegible] Taft,
Mrs. D. F. [illegible]	Mrs. L. E. Gurney,
Mrs. A. A. [illegible]	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]	Mrs. M. [illegible]
Mrs. Frederick Richards.	

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH.

CONCENTRATED LYE,

For making Soap in short time, with little or no trouble [illegible].

[illegible] STRONG LYE [illegible] CONCENTRATED [illegible] the cheapest and most effective article [illegible].

A single trial will convince all of its great utility and value.

For sale by all DRUGGISTS and GROCERS in the country.

Beware of imitations. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., who manufacture the extra superfine, snow white Table Dairy and Pure Preserving Salt, warranted [illegible] REALLY PURE Salt in the United States.

Also—Caustic Soda for Soap Makers, Soda Ash, refined Soda Ash, Salsoda, Bleaching Powder, Muriatic Acid, [illegible].

JONAS WHITCOMB'S

REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA,

CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c.

Prepared by a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances [illegible] had been abandoned [illegible].

[illegible]

Jonas Whitcomb's remedy is prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., 27 Central street, Boston, and sold by all druggists. One dollar per bottle.

EXTRAORDINARY

[illegible]

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL,

[illegible]

Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not leave the use of [illegible] HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS [illegible].

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR [illegible]

[illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE—STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—In the Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1858.

Sarah Smith vs. William Smith.

[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

[illegible]

BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

[illegible]

SHOULD BE IN EVERY LIBRARY.

TICKNOR & FIELDS'

FINE ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD EDITION of the

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

[illegible]

Great National Work.

Volume 8 Now Ready.

COL. BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

IT EMBRACES THE PERIOD OF JOHN Quincy Adams' Administration, [illegible]

[illegible]

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

CALL AT 39 AND 41 LAKE-ST., for all

New Books,

[illegible]

"THE COOPERS; OR, GETTING UNDER WAY," [illegible]

"LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE," [illegible]

"ROBERTSON'S THIRD SERIES OF SERMONS," [illegible]

ANOTHER OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS—"The Betrothed." [illegible]

MRS. PUTNAM'S NEW RECIPE BOOK. [illegible]

Henry Thomas Buckle's "HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND," [illegible]

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

All those who are afflicted with any [illegible]

Spasmodic Asthma.—The most severe cases of this dreadful complaint have been cured by a few doses of Jonas Whitcomb's remedy for Asthma, and in no instance has it failed to give immediate relief. [illegible]

[Continued from First Page.]

United States, when it had not existed. But Judge Douglas and his friends have taken up that policy and placed it upon a new basis by which it is to become national and perpetual. All I have asked or desired anywhere is that it should be placed back again upon the basis that the fathers of our government originally placed it upon. I have no doubt that it would become extinct, for all time to come, if we but re-adopted the policy of the fathers by restricting it to the limits it has already covered—restricting it from the new Territories.

I do not wish to dwell at great length on this branch of the subject at this time, but allow me to repeat one thing that I have stated before. Brooks, the man who assaulted Senator Sumner on the floor of the Senate, and who was complimented with dinners and silver pitchers, and gold headed canes, and a good many other things for that feat, in one of his speeches declared that when this Government was originally established nobody expected that the institution of slavery would last until this day. That was but the opinion of one man, but it was such an opinion as we can never get from Judge Douglas or anybody in favor of slavery in the North at all. You can sometimes get it from a Southern man. He said at the same time that the framers of our Government did not have the knowledge that experience has taught us—that experience and the invention of the cotton gin have taught us that the perpetuation of slavery is a necessity. He insisted, therefore, upon its being changed from the basis upon which the fathers of the Government left it to the basis of its perpetuation and nationalization.

I insist that this is the difference between Judge Douglas and myself—that Judge Douglas is helping that change along. I insist upon this Government being placed where our fathers originally placed it.

I remember Judge Douglas once said that he saw the evidences on the statute books of Congress, of a policy in the origin of government to divide slavery and freedom by a geographical line—that he saw an indisposition to maintain that policy, and therefore he set about studying up a way to settle the institution on the right basis—the basis which he thought it ought to have been placed upon at first; and in that speech he confesses that he seeks to place it not upon the basis that the fathers placed it upon, but upon one gotten up on "original principles." When he asks me why we cannot get along with it in the attitude where our fathers placed it he had better clear up the evidences that he has himself changed it from that basis; that he has himself been chiefly instrumental in changing the policy of the fathers. [Applause] Any one who will read his speech of the 22d of last March, will see that he there makes an open confession, showing that he set about fixing the institution upon an altogether different set of principles. I think I have fully answered him when he asks me why we cannot let it alone upon the basis where our fathers left it, by showing that he has himself changed the whole policy of the Government in that regard.

Now, fellow citizens, in regard to this matter about a contract that was made between Judge Trumbull and myself, and all that long portion of Judge Douglas' speech on this subject—I wish simply to say what I have said to him before, that he cannot know whether it is true or not, and I *do* *not* that there is not a word of truth in it. [Applause.] And I have told him so before. [Continued applause. "That's right." "Hit him again."] I don't want any harsh language indulged in, but I do not know how to deal with this persistent insisting on a story that I know to be utterly without truth. It used to be a fashion amongst men that when a charge was made some sort of proof was brought forward to establish it, and if no proof was found to exist, the charge was dropped. I don't know how to meet this kind of an argument. I don't want to have a fight with Judge Douglas, and I have no way of making an argument up into the consistency of a corn cob and stopping his mouth with it. [Laughter and applause.] All I can do is, good-humoredly to say that from the beginning to the end of all that story about a bargain between Judge Trumbull and myself, *there is not a word of truth in it.* [Applause.] I can only ask him to show some sort of evidence of the truth of his story. He brings forward here and reads from what he contends is a speech by James H. Matheny charging such a bargain between Trumbull and myself. My own opinion is that Matheny did do some such immoral thing as to tell a story that he knew nothing about. I believe he did. I contradicted it instantly and it has been contradicted by Judge Trumbull, while nobody has produced any proof, because there is none. Now whether the speech which the Judge brings forward here is really the one Matheny made I do not know, and I hope the Judge will pardon me for doubting the genuineness of this document since his production of those Springfield Resolutions at Ottawa. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not wish to dwell at any great length upon this matter. I can say nothing when a long story like this is told except it is not true, and demand that he who insists upon it shall produce some proof. That is all any man can do, and I leave it in that way, for I know of no other way of dealing with it.

The Judge has gone over a long account of the old Whig and Democratic parties, and it connects itself with this charge against Trumbull and myself. He says that they agreed upon a compromise in regard to the slavery question in 1850; that in a National Democratic Convention resolutions were passed to abide by that compromise as a finality upon the slavery question. He also says that the Whig party in National Convention agreed to abide by and regard as a finality, the compromise of 1850 …

Personal and Political.

Surprise is expressed in some quarters that Mr. Forsyth should linger in the Mexican capital so long after having closed all intercourse with the Government, especially as he had done very little as an offset to his salary before ceasing to act as Minister.

—Judge Megrath, of the United States District Court at Charleston, delivered his decision on the motion for discharge, on habeas corpus, of the crew of the brig Gen. Putnam, on Friday last. He refused the writ, delivering an elaborate and lengthened decision. The prisoners were then remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

—Richard Adams Locke, a government official, and notorious as the author of the "moon hoax," has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000, for an alleged violation of the Quarantine laws, in leading Mr. Ray Tompkins, in a federal barge, within the Quarantine inclosure, when the mob were engaged in the destruction of the buildings.

—Father De Smet has received a dispatch from Washington requesting him to join Gen. Harney at New York as Chaplain to the army in Oregon. From his missionary labors among the Indians, he is believed to possess peculiar qualifications for the post.

—Dr. Lane, a candidate for the Legislature, in Polk County, in the recent Arkansas election, was arrested while canvassing his district in company with the opposing candidate, and indeed immediately after delivering a speech, by an officer from North Carolina, on a charge of having committed a murder in that State many years since, from which time until recently his whereabouts had been unknown. Lane is said to be a man of learning and talents.

—A citizen of Canandaigua has received a letter from Brigham Young, in reply to one asking a solution of certain points in controversy in regard to his early life. Brigham says that he was born in Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. In early life his father removed to Western New York, where Brigham lived until he joined the Mormon Church, in 1832. He also mentions that he has a fine family of boys and girls, some of whom are married, but without mentioning the number of his wives or children, he adds that he has fifteen living and two dead grandchildren.

—A good deal of feeling exists at the present time among the Spiritualists of New York city and vicinity, growing out of the separation that has taken place between Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, the celebrated trance medium, and her husband. It is alleged that the cruelty of her husband has compelled Mrs. Hatch to seek the protection of friends. The sympathy of the Spiritualists seem to be with the lady. Mrs. Hatch is the fourth wife of her husband, and there is a great disparity between their ages, he being over forty, and the lady less than twenty.

—Some three months ago Mr. Dickens commenced to read his Christmas Stories for his own benefit, taking a hint, no doubt, from the success that has attended his reading for charitable purposes. He started in London under flattering auspices, and is now on a tour through England, Ireland and Scotland, giving his readings in the most populous towns and cities, and with such effect that he realizes, by four such exhibitions a week, the sum of $2,000, clear of all expenses. It is said that he will soon make a visit to this country to continue his readings.

—It is announced in the English papers that Queen Victoria has granted a free pardon to a young man named William Craft, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor for an assault in kissing a young lady against her will.

Falsehood vs. Facts.—A Malicious …

BOOK FOR THE CRISIS!!

THE

EXILES OF FLORIDA,

—BY—

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

1 Vol. 12mo. Price $1.

This most Thrilling Narrative thoroughly exposes the Secret causes of the Florida War, and proves conclusively that it was a

WAR FOR SLAVERY!

It shows the [illegible] and the [illegible] Faith of

OUR NATIONAL EXECUTIVES,

And the Blood Thirsty Spirit of the

OPPONENTS OF FREE LABOR.

It has been carefully read by—

Governor CHASE, of Ohio,

Honorable JOSIAH QUINCY,

Honorable PRESTON KING,

Honorable SIMON CAMERON,

All of whom endorse the faithfulness of the History of the

Veteran Champion of Freedom.

At this time when [illegible]

Practiced by the Democracy,

Republicans should expose to them the

CRIMES COMMITTED FOR SLAVERY.

Every Republican

SHOULD READ IT.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS TO ENGAGE IN ITS SALE.

ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Columbus, Ohio.

Copies Sent by Mail on Receipt of $1.00.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS.

For DURABILITY, NEATNESS, and BEAUTY OF EXTERIOR FINISH, and more than all, for Richness, Depth, and Purity of Tone,

THESE MELODEONS STAND UNRIVALLED.

THE DIVIDED SWELL, A very desirable feature and secured to us by LETTERS PATENT, can only be obtained in Melodeons of our own manufacture. …

MELODEON REMAINS IN PERFECT TUNE.

FIRST PREMIUMS

Our Constant Aim to Excel

List of Prices.

Churches, Halls, and Concert Rooms.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

—AT—

No. 110 Lake street, Chicago,

EMERY'S JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Education, Mechanics and General Intelligence.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION